



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-357-824, A-201-856, A-821-833]

Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, and the Russian Federation: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

DATES: Applicable October 26, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dmitry Vladimirov at (202) 482-0665 and Christopher Williams at (202) 482-5166 (Argentina); James Hepburn at (202) 482-1882 and Preston Cox at (202) 482-5041 (Mexico); George McMahon at (202) 482-1167 and Marc Castillo at (202) 482-0519 (the Russian Federation (Russia)); AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On October 6, 2021, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of oil country tubular goods (OCTG) from Argentina, Mexico, and Russia filed in proper form on behalf of Borusan Mannesmann Pipe U.S., Inc., PTC Liberty Tubulars LLC, U.S. Steel Tubular Products, Inc., the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC (the USW), and Welded Tube USA, Inc. (the petitioners), domestic producers of OCTG and a certified union that represents workers engaged in the production of OCTG.¹ The

¹ See Petitioners' Letter, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and Russia," dated October 6, 2021 (Petitions).

Petitions were accompanied by countervailing duty (CVD) petitions concerning imports of OCTG from the Republic of Korea and Russia.²

On October 7, 8, 14, and 19, 2021, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in separate supplemental questionnaires.³ The petitioners filed responses to the supplemental questionnaires on October 12, 13, 18, and 21, 2021.⁴

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioners allege that imports of OCTG from Argentina, Mexico, and Russia are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the OCTG industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petitions are accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioners supporting their allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioners filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioners are interested parties, as defined in sections 771(9)(C) and 771(9)(D) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioners demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigations.⁵

² *Id.*

³ See Commerce's Letters, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation: Supplemental Questions," dated October 7, 2021; and "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation: Supplemental Questions," dated October 19, 2021; and Country-Specific Supplemental Questionnaires: Argentina Supplemental, Mexico Supplemental, and Russia Supplemental, dated October 8, 2021, and Russia Second Supplemental, dated October 14, 2021.

⁴ See Petitioners' Letters, "Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and Russia: Response to General Issues Questionnaire," dated October 12, 2021 (First General Issues Supplement) and "Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and Russia: Response to Second General Issues Questionnaire," dated October 21, 2021 (Second General Issues Supplement); *see also* Petitioners' Country-Specific Supplemental Responses, dated October 13, 2021; and Russia Second Supplemental Response, dated October 18, 2021.

⁵ See *infra*, section titled "Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions."

Period of Investigation

Because the Petitions were filed on October 6, 2021, the period of investigation (POI) for these LTFV investigations is October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1).⁶

Scope of the Investigations

The products covered by these investigations are OCTG from Argentina, Mexico, and Russia. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

On October 13, 2021, Commerce spoke with counsel to the petitioners regarding the proposed scope, to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.⁷

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope).⁸ Commerce will consider all comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations. If scope comments include factual information,⁹ all such factual information should be limited to public information. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that all interested parties submit such comments by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on November 15, 2021, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on November 26, 2021, which is the first business day after ten calendar days from the initial comment deadline.¹⁰

⁶ See 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1).

⁷ See Memorandum, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation: Phone Call with Counsel to the Petitioners," dated October 13, 2021.

⁸ See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining "factual information").

¹⁰ The deadline for rebuttal comments falls on November 25, 2021, which is a Federal holiday. Commerce's practice dictates that where a deadline falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the appropriate deadline is the next business day (in this instance, November 26, 2021). See *Notice of Clarification: Application of "Next Business Day" Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended*, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005) (*Notice of Clarification*).

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of these investigations be submitted during this period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of these investigations may be relevant, the party may contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All such submissions must be filed on the records of each of the concurrent AD and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.¹¹ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date on which it is due.

Comments on Product Characteristics

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of OCTG to be reported in response to Commerce's AD questionnaires. This information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant costs of production accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product-comparison criteria.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. Specifically, they may provide comments as to which characteristics are appropriate to use as: (1) general product characteristics; and (2) product comparison criteria. We note that it is not always appropriate to use all product characteristics as product comparison criteria. We base product comparison criteria on meaningful commercial differences among products. In other words, although there

¹¹ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014) for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on help using ACCESS can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx> and a handbook can be found at https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf.

may be some physical product characteristics utilized by manufacturers to describe OCTG, it may be that only a select few product characteristics take into account commercially meaningful physical characteristics. In addition, interested parties may comment on the order in which the physical characteristics should be used in matching products. Generally, Commerce attempts to list the most important physical characteristics first and the least important characteristics last.

In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaires, all product characteristics comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on November 15, 2021, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on November 26, 2021, which is the first business day after 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.¹² All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of each of the LTFV investigations.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically

¹² The deadline for rebuttal comments falls on November 25, 2021, which is a Federal holiday. Commerce's practice dictates that where a deadline falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the appropriate deadline is the next business day (in this instance, November 26, 2021). *See Notice of Clarification.*

valid sampling method to poll the “industry.”

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the “industry” as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether “the domestic industry” has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,¹³ they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce’s determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.¹⁴

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as “a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.” Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is “the article subject to an investigation” (*i.e.*, the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioners do not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigations.¹⁵ Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that OCTG, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.¹⁶

¹³ See section 771(10) of the Act.

¹⁴ See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff’d* 865 F. 2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

¹⁵ See Petitions at Volume I at 20-22 and Exhibits I-11, I-13, I-14, and I-18.

¹⁶ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, see Country-Specific Checklists, “Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, and the Russian Federation,” dated concurrently with this *Federal Register*

In determining whether the petitioners have standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petitions with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the “Scope of the Investigations,” in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioners provided the 2020 production of OCTG for the U.S. producers that support the Petitions.¹⁷ The petitioners estimated the 2020 production by non-petitioning companies using shipment data available for the entire OCTG industry and publicly available information on production and domestic shipments from the ITC’s 2020 report from the sunset review of OCTG from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.¹⁸ The petitioners estimated the total 2020 production of the domestic like product for the entire industry by adding their production to the estimated production of the non-petitioning producers.¹⁹ We relied on data provided by the petitioners for purposes of measuring industry support.²⁰

On October 8, 15, and 20, 2021, we received comments on industry support from Tenaris Bay City, Inc., IPSCO Tubulars Inc., Maverick Tube Corporation, and Tenaris Global Services (U.S.A.) Corporation (collectively, Tenaris USA), U.S. producers of OCTG.²¹ On October 18, 2021, the petitioners responded to the comments from Tenaris USA.²² On October 21, 2021, the

notice and on file electronically via ACCESS (Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists) at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation (Attachment II).

¹⁷ See Petitions at Volume I at Exhibits I-1 and I-3; see also First General Issues Supplement at 4 and Exhibits 4 and 8; and Second General Issues Supplement at Exhibits 3-5.

¹⁸ See Petitions at Volume I at Exhibits I-1 and I-2; see also First General Issues Supplement at 6-10 and Exhibit 1 (containing *Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, Korea, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam*, Inv. No. 701-TA-499-500 and 731-TA-1215-1216, 1221-1223 (Review), USITC Pub. 5090 (July 2020) (*OCTG Review*)) and Exhibit 8 (containing *OCTG Review* at Table III-5); and Second General Issues Supplement at Exhibit 5.

¹⁹ See First General Issues Supplement at 7 and Exhibit 8; see also Second General Issues Supplement at Exhibit 5.

²⁰ See Petitions at Volume I at Exhibits I-1 and I-2; see also First General Issues Supplement at 3-10 and Exhibits 1, 4, 5, and 8; and Second General Issues Supplement at 1-2 and Exhibits 2-5.

²¹ See Tenaris USA’s Letters, “Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and Russia: Factual Errors in Petitions,” dated October 8, 2021; “Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and Russia: Comments on Petitioners’ Standing,” dated October 15, 2021; and “Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico: Reply Comments on Petitioners’ Standing,” dated October 20, 2021. In addition, on October 21, 2021, Commerce met via video conference with counsel to Tenaris USA to discuss its industry support comments. See Memorandum, “Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation,” dated October 21, 2021.

²² See Petitioners’ Letter, “Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, Russia, and the Republic of Korea: Response to Tenaris Submission Concerning Petitioners’ Standing,” dated October 18, 2021 (Petitioners’ Letter).

Government of Russia (GOR) raised industry support comments during the consultations held regarding the Russia CVD Petition.²³ On October 21, 2021, we received comments from TMK Group (TMK), a Russian producer and exporter of OCTG.²⁴ On October 22, 2021, Tenaris USA filed its fourth submission with Commerce and formally indicated that it opposes the Petitions.²⁵ Also on October 22, 2021, the petitioners responded to TMK's comments.²⁶

Based on the information provided in the Petitions, the First General Issues Supplement, Petitioners' Letter, the Second General Issues Supplement, Petitioners' Letter II, and other information readily available to Commerce, we determine that the domestic producers and workers have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.²⁷ Because the Petitions and supplemental submissions did not establish support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce was required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support.²⁸ In this case, Commerce was able to rely on other information, in accordance with section 732(c)(4)(D)(i) of the Act, to determine industry support.²⁹ Based on information provided in the Petitions, the First General Issues Supplement, Petitioners' Letter, the Second General Issues Supplement, Petitioners' Letter II, and other information readily available to Commerce,

²³ See Memorandum, "Countervailing Duty Petition on Oil Country Tubular Goods from the Russian Federation: Consultations with Officials from the Government of the Russian Federation," dated October 21, 2021; *see also* GOR Letter, "Re: Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from the Russian Federation: Consultations," dated October 25, 2021.

²⁴ See TMK's Letter, "Oil Country Tubular Goods from Russia: Comments on Petitioners' Standing," dated October 21, 2021.

²⁵ See Tenaris USA's Letter, "Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and Russia: Comments on Petitioners' Second General Issues Questionnaire Response," dated October 22, 2021. We note that, though Tenaris USA opposes the Petitions, it has not provided any production data for Commerce to include in the industry support calculation. *See* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment II at footnote 47.

²⁶ See Petitioners' Letter, "Oil Country Tubular Goods from Russia: Response to TMK's Comments on Petitioners' Standing," dated October 22, 2021 (Petitioners' Letter II).

²⁷ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment II.

²⁸ See section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

²⁹ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment II.

the domestic producers and workers have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.³⁰ We note that, even if all other U.S. producers of OCTG oppose the Petitions (including Tenaris USA), the supporters of the Petitions would still have the requisite level of industry support pursuant to section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act.³¹ Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.³²

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioners allege that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at LTFV. In addition, the petitioners allege that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.³³

The petitioners contend that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by a significant and increasing volume of subject imports; reduced market share; underselling and price suppression; lost sales and revenues; declines in production, U.S. shipments, and capacity utilization; decline in employment; and adverse impact on the domestic industry's financial performance.³⁴ We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.³⁵

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*

³³ See Petitions at Volume I at 28 and Exhibit I-22.

³⁴ *Id.* at 1-2, 28-48 and Exhibits I-1, I-5, I-6, I-8, I-9, I-11, I-13, I-14, I-20, I-22 through I-34; see also First General Issues Supplement at 10.

³⁵ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of

Allegations of Sales at LTFV

The following is a description of the allegations of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate these LTFV investigations of imports of OCTG from Argentina, Mexico, and Russia. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments relating to U.S. price and normal value (NV) are discussed in greater detail in the country-specific AD Initiation Checklists.

U.S. Price

For Argentina, Mexico, and Russia, the petitioners established export prices (EPs) on the average unit value (AUVs) of publicly available import data. For Argentina and Mexico, the petitioners conservatively made no adjustments to the AUVs for foreign inland freight and foreign brokerage and handling expenses incurred in subject foreign countries for purposes of calculating net EPs. For Russia, the petitioners deducted expenses associated with inland freight and brokerage and handling costs incurred in Russia to calculate an ex-factory, or net, EP.³⁶

Normal Value Based on Constructed Value³⁷

For Argentina, Mexico, and Russia, the petitioners stated they were unable to obtain home-market or third-country prices for OCTG to use as a basis for NV. Therefore, for Argentina, Mexico, and Russia, the petitioners calculated NV based on constructed value (CV).³⁸

Pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, the petitioners calculated CV as the sum of the cost of manufacturing, selling, general, and administrative expenses, financial expenses, and profit.³⁹ For Argentina, Mexico, and Russia, in calculating the cost of manufacturing, the petitioners relied on the production experience and input consumption rates of a U.S. OCTG producer,

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³⁶ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

³⁷ In accordance with section 773(b)(2) of the Act, for these investigations, Commerce will request information necessary to calculate the CV and cost of production (COP) to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that represent less than the COP of the product.

³⁸ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

³⁹ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

valued using publicly available information applicable to each respective subject country.⁴⁰ For Argentina, Mexico, and Russia, in calculating selling, general, and administrative expenses, financial expenses, and profit ratios (where applicable), the petitioners relied on the 2020 financial statements of an OCTG producer(s) domiciled in each respective subject country.⁴¹

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioners, there is reason to believe that imports of OCTG from Argentina, Mexico, and Russia are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to CV in accordance with section 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for OCTG concerning each of the countries covered by this initiation are as follows: (1) Argentina – 168.49 percent; (2) Mexico – 59.75 percent; and (3) Russia – 136.96 percent.⁴²

Initiation of LTFV Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating these LTFV investigations to determine whether imports of OCTG from Argentina, Mexico, and Russia are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Respondent Selection

In the Petitions, the petitioners identified 18 companies in Argentina, 78 companies in Mexico, and 14 companies in Russia, as producers and/or exporters of OCTG.⁴³

Following standard practice in LTFV investigations involving market economy countries, in the event that Commerce determines that the number of exporters or producers in any

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ See Volume I of the Petitions at Exhibit I-19.

individual case is large such that Commerce cannot individually examine each company based upon its resources, where appropriate, Commerce intends to select mandatory respondents in that case based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for U.S. imports under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States subheadings listed in the “Scope of the Investigations,” in the appendix.

On October 19, 2021, Commerce released CBP data on imports of OCTG from Argentina, Mexico, and Russia under administrative protective order (APO) to all parties with access to information protected by APO and indicated that interested parties wishing to comment on the CBP data must do so within three business days after the publication date of the notice of initiation of these investigations.⁴⁴ Commerce will not accept rebuttal comments regarding the CBP data or respondent selection.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce’s website at <https://enforcement.trade.gov/apo>.

Comments on CBP data and respondent selection must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. ET on the specified deadline.

Distribution of Copies of the AD Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), copies of the public version of the AD Petitions have been provided to the governments of Argentina, Mexico, and Russia via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the AD Petitions to each exporter named in the AD Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

⁴⁴ See Memoranda, “Antidumping Duty Petition on Imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina: Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Data,”; “Antidumping Duty Petition on Imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico: Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Data,”; and “Antidumping Duty Petition on Imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Russia: Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Data,” dated October 19, 2021.

ITC Notification

We will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the AD Petitions were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of OCTG from Argentina, Mexico, and/or Russia are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.⁴⁵ A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.⁴⁶ Otherwise, these LTFV investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce’s regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted⁴⁷ and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.⁴⁸ Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

⁴⁵ See section 733(a) of the Act.

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

⁴⁸ See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 773(e) of the Act addresses the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of CV, stating that “if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology.” When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act, nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v), set a deadline for the submission of PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of a respondent’s initial section D questionnaire response.

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301. For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, we may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be

filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, stand-alone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning factual information prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.⁴⁹

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁵⁰ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).⁵¹ Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (e.g., by the filing a letter of appearance as discussed). Note that Commerce has temporarily modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information, until further notice.⁵²

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: October 26, 2021.

Ryan Majerus,
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Policy and Negotiations,
Performing the Non-Exclusive Functions and Duties of The
Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

⁴⁹ See 19 CFR 351.301; *see also* *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013), available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>

⁵⁰ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁵¹ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*). Answers to frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule* are available at http://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

⁵² See *Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID-19; Extension of Effective Period*, 85 FR 41363 (July 10, 2020).

Appendix

Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise covered by the investigations is certain oil country tubular goods (OCTG), which are hollow steel products of circular cross-section, including oil well casing and tubing, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel (both carbon and alloy), whether seamless or welded, regardless of end finish (*e.g.*, whether or not plain end, threaded, or threaded and coupled) whether or not conforming to American Petroleum Institute (API) or non-API specifications, whether finished (including limited service OCTG products) or unfinished (including green tubes and limited service OCTG products), whether or not thread protectors are attached. The scope of the investigations also covers OCTG coupling stock.

Subject merchandise includes material matching the above description that has been finished, packaged, or otherwise processed in a third country, including by performing any heat treatment, cutting, upsetting, threading, coupling, or any other finishing, packaging, or processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the OCTG.

Excluded from the scope of the investigations are: casing or tubing containing 10.5 percent or more by weight of chromium; drill pipe; unattached couplings; and unattached thread protectors.

The merchandise subject to these investigations is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under item numbers: 7304.29.1010, 7304.29.1020, 7304.29.1030, 7304.29.1040, 7304.29.1050, 7304.29.1060, 7304.29.1080, 7304.29.2010, 7304.29.2020, 7304.29.2030, 7304.29.2040, 7304.29.2050, 7304.29.2060, 7304.29.2080, 7304.29.3110, 7304.29.3120, 7304.29.3130, 7304.29.3140, 7304.29.3150, 7304.29.3160, 7304.29.3180, 7304.29.4110, 7304.29.4120, 7304.29.4130, 7304.29.4140, 7304.29.4150, 7304.29.4160, 7304.29.4180, 7304.29.5015, 7304.29.5030, 7304.29.5045, 7304.29.5060, 7304.29.5075, 7304.29.6115, 7304.29.6130, 7304.29.6145, 7304.29.6160, 7304.29.6175, 7305.20.2000, 7305.20.4000, 7305.20.6000, 7305.20.8000, 7306.29.1030, 7306.29.1090, 7306.29.2000, 7306.29.3100, 7306.29.4100, 7306.29.6010, 7306.29.6050, 7306.29.8110, and 7306.29.8150.

The merchandise subject to the investigations may also enter under the following HTSUS item numbers: 7304.39.0024, 7304.39.0028, 7304.39.0032, 7304.39.0036, 7304.39.0040, 7304.39.0044, 7304.39.0048, 7304.39.0052, 7304.39.0056, 7304.39.0062, 7304.39.0068, 7304.39.0072, 7304.39.0076, 7304.39.0080, 7304.59.6000, 7304.59.8015, 7304.59.8020, 7304.59.8025, 7304.59.8030, 7304.59.8035, 7304.59.8040, 7304.59.8045, 7304.59.8050, 7304.59.8055, 7304.59.8060, 7304.59.8065, 7304.59.8070, 7304.59.8080, 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7306.30.5055, 7306.30.5090, 7306.50.5050, and 7306.50.5070.

The HTSUS subheadings and specifications above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigations is dispositive.